LTBI Screening in Community Settings

Dr. Diana Gaviria, Washington County Health Department
Dr. Kelly Russo, Community Clinic, Inc.
Dr. Joanna Saba, St. Clare Medical Outreach

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Washington County Health Department

Dr. Diana Gaviria



Background about your facility

- County Health Department
 - Population 150,292 (2016 est., www.uscensus.gov)
- Annual number of clients served: 2017 45 TLTBI, 33 assessed for LTBI, 2 active disease
- LTBI patients are referred by primary care providers and other local clinicians, local substance use treatment facilities, HIV case management, occasionally by employer or school



- Populations screened: healthcare employees (including Health Department), substance use treatment clients, HIV + clients, pretreatment with biologic agents (usually by provider)
- Referred patients receive a risk assessment and CXR prior to chest clinic visit, visit includes clinician evaluation, HIV testing and, if appropriate, treatment is initiated
- Two screening tools are used (healthcare worker and general), are updating to include in EMR (PatTrac)
- TST or Quantiferon is used (sometimes both), have just started to draw Quantiferon Plus in-house



- CXRs are referred to local radiology group (Health Department provides an order, Health Department is billed)
- If more evaluation is needed based on the CXR, a Chest CT can also be obtained through local radiology group, referral to pulmonology if bronchoscopy or other diagnostics required



Treatment for LTBI

- Treatment regimens offered: INH, RIF, INH/RFP DOPT
- Monitoring is done through monthly medication pick up and nurse evaluation, periodic clinician visit (q 2-3 mo.)
- After treatment completion the patient receives completion letter (copied to PCP), spreadsheet maintained by TB Nurse Coordinator
- Do you monitor your LTBI treatment completion rates No



Community Based LTBI Services: Barriers and Successes

Washington County Health Department

• Barriers:

- Populations with poor follow-up rates (case management, substance use treatment)
- Limited staffing to perform intensive f/u and contact for LTBI patients who do not complete treatment
- Follow-up after sputum testing (delay causes loss to follow-up)
- Internal barrier: cumbersome recordkeeping (moving to EMR)

• Successes:

- Good relations with referring community providers
- Collaboration with Case Management and local HIV care provider (ID specialist) to assure treatment of high-risk clients



CCI Health and Wellness Services

Dr. Kelly Russo



Background about your facility

CCI Health & Wellness Services

- Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC)
 - 11 sites in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties (+WIC)
- Uninsured (25%), MA(49%), Medicare (4%), private (21%)
 - Sliding scale fee (51% live at below 200% poverty)
 - 63 languages spoken (Spanish-62%, English, French, Amharic, Pashto)
- 81,100 medical visits 2017
- Provide primary care, dental, behavioral health, family planning, maternity, WIC, refugee health, HIV, PrEP, hepatitis C services
 - Primary care providers evaluate and treat LTBI internally
 - Uninsured patients with +TB tests referred to the health departments if they can't afford services/meds



CCI Health & Wellness Services

- Patients screened: all foreign born patients from a TB endemic area, patients who are immunocompromised, history of homelessness, drug use or incarceration
- EHR TB form built into visits
- Form asks questions about risk and if checked, a "TEST FOR TB" statement appears in the form
- Quantiferon Gold/Labcorp if >4 years, TST otherwise (QFT done in younger occasionally)
- Patients referred to Community Radiology for CXR (\$37.16 self-pay)
- If abnormal suggesting TB, referred to either Montgomery Co or Prince George's Co for health department evaluation



Treatment for LTBI

CCI Health & Wellness Services

- Adults receive RIF x4m, children receive INH x9m
- Completion of treatment is documented in the TB form (& will be added to problem list)
- Monitoring during treatment is performed as a nursing function
 - Monthly phone calls (symptom checks, adherence, pharmacy/refill checks)
 - Provider follow-up (usually once during 4m, more often for 9m)
- A letter documenting treatment completion is a great idea!
- Currently we are working on improving the EHR to allow more precise data extraction



Community Based LTBI Services: Barriers and Successes

CCI Health & Wellness Services

Barriers

- Frequent staffing changes make continuity of care, program involvement and staff education challenging
- EHR/data collection (IT staff availability, mapping issues, utilizing i2i, proper documentation)

Successes

- Support from leadership
- Relationships with local health departments
- Providers and nurses feel comfortable prescribing/monitoring TLTBI (educational materials, workflow, trainings, ID consultant available)
- Plans for additional trainings underway (providers, nurses)
- Improvements of EHR nearly complete



St. Clare Medical Outreach

Dr. Joanna Saba



Background about your facility

St. Clare Medical Outreach

- Primary Care Clinic in Lutherville, MD
- Serves patients with no access to health insurance (immigrants)
- 4,384 unique patient visits in 2017
- People find us through word of mouth or referred from University of Maryland St. Joseph Medical Center (UM SJMC)



St. Clare Medical Outreach

- Every patient is screened for need for LTBI testing
- Only patients identified as high risk for conversion to active TB are given T-spot test
- Screening questions:
 - Years in US, co-morbid conditions, occupation, medications, living conditions, travel, visitors from high risk countries
- Patients with positive T-spot are referred to UM SJMC for CXR
- We can get bronchoscopy, sputum testing, CT if needed through UM SJMC



Treatment for LTBI

St. Clare Medical Outreach

- Treatment: INH and B6 for 9 months or referred to health department for rifampin
- A note is made in patient's chart when treatment is completed
- We see patients every 1-3 months to track treatment compliance
- We do not provide a letter to the patient upon treatment completion (unless requested by patient)
- We do not have data on LTBI treatment completion rates



Community Based LTBI Services: Barriers and Successes

St. Clare Medical Outreach

• Barriers:

- Lack of community resources (no treatment options through city health department)
- Low literacy, lack of understanding about refills

Successes

- Implemented testing and treatment at our office (previously referred out)
- Easier treatment plan (ease of follow up appointment, familiar location)





Maryland Department of Health Prevention and Health Promotion Administration

https://phpa.health.maryland.gov

